treland.

The London Times is out again upon the still alarmed, though more calm, at the Irish ex- of many in England. odus. It now condescends to pay some compliments; and terminates its remarks with these

should that hour come, we may have reason to remember the sorrowing departure of several millions of broad shoulders and stalwart forms. containing hearts which, with all their feverish cravings and tumultuous passions, were never known to be craven or untrue in the presence of

The Times has miscivings! Does it forese troubles for England ! Has i a 4 .. ons on invasion? Can it imagine that the inglik man, so energetic in industry, is wanting in activity and resolution in the field ? That is impossible and yet it cannot conceal from itself or the world the undeniable fact of the immense part the Celt has taken in all the contests by sea and land in which England has been engaged.

Whether in case of an invasion of England Ireland could have been roused to side with her against a Catholic enemy, is very questionable. No Englishman, however, would doubt it. Should the exodus continue to the extent anprehended by the Times, Englishmen will have to fight their own battles. They will have to Wilcox, of Monroe; Hon. J. D. Freeman,

Our London cotemporary indulges in reflections on the fact of the forcible mixing up of the of Congress. Celtic with the Anglo-American population by the Irish emigration, and says:

"All Ireland is thrown into the United States. As in a vast laboratory some master workman reserves one material, till another is augmented mysteriously reserved in its aboriginal rudeness and intractability, is poured into the very heart of the Anglo-American population, forced through all its channels, and driven to its most thirty persons in all. The full account of the distant recesses. A mighty power unites and assimilates that which seemed irreconcilable."

The "Anglo-American" is a better term than Anglo-Saxon, as it is more correct. But in adopting it, the Times modifies the difficulty which exists between the union of the Saxon and the Celt. The English element, of which the Saxon is at best but a part, has here been still further amalgamated by union with descendants from every country of Europe.

Ireland is to become English and Scotch. But the Scotch is a Celtic race, purer in the North, and only mixed with Roman blood in the South or Low lands. The difference in the character of the two races of Celt is great—and what is the cause? History tells in the relation of their the ambitious or the revengeful in a crusade different political and social condition.

The English people, as a people, have never, op! of late years, favored the down-trodding of Ireland. The intolerance of the old time, and the which the wisest states manship cannot foresee.

In extending our commercial relations, we dread inspired by the remembrance of the cutions of the old State Catholic church, kept up sible with foreign nations.

Therefore, Resolved, by the senate and house of the State of Georgia, in dread inspired by the remembrance of the persethe vicious habit with its violence, cruelty and general assembly met, That his excellency the injustice, but followed in the inevitable train of governor, be requested to forward the foregoing all politic religious systems. The farce of prider Representatives in the Congress of the United vanity and bigotry is well nigh blown up by the S progress of toleration. The protestations of the before their respective houses, as the opinions of enlightened portion of humanity in England, as the people of Georgia, as to the policy of our elsewhere, have led to those reforms and modifications in the relations of Protestants and Cathvantage with so much fact and energy.

Yet the emancipation of Catholics did little for Ireland. The evil was of deeper root; and the house of representatives undisposed of; one before an effectual remody could have been aphundred and fifty-four of them are senate bills. plied in the complete reformation of the very laws and institutions of Ireland, the Catholic misery continued to increase, until it menaced acter. Fifty-four house bills of a general, and thirty-five of a local charmisery continued to increase, until it menaced the existence, as well as fortunes of all the postponed for the present. The committee reclasses above the peasantry.

The English people deeply interested, for many reasons, in the condition of Ireland, saw with regret some of the best measures for that country's relief thrown over, not by the State The upper class Irish were no exception to the general rule of selfishness which animates all privileged classes. They resisted all those changes which, in modifying their own position, might have benefi ed the people. They wanted a great deal from England; but they wanted it all for themselves. Yet, unquestionably, many of those gress, at the National Hotel, Washington city, measures could not have failed to have benefited them equally with the peasant-tenant and farmer. Where now are many of the landlords? Emigrants like the people, or lodged with them in the workhouse! And in what condition their estates? Divided and sold to Englishmen and Scotchmen, who will cultivate them most profitably, free from the action of their selfishness, or

Ireland's defence, express opinions apparently of Austria, and "panted at the drums deep roll," unfavorable to her. Some assert with energy to avenge her wrongs and maintain her nationals that had Ireland been Protestant and England rights. Austria rushed upon her with haughty Catholic, no State church persecution could have ferocity only to be defeated and trampled down

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

TRI-WEEKLY.

VOL. II.]

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1852.

General Summary.

[No. 70.

right in the interests of a bigoted and unprincipled family and party, so would Ireland have his late message, uses the following language Irish; yet this time a little more leniently. It is been to a Catholic England. Such are the views in relation to the foreign policy of this country

> from Ireland to America, and from Great Britain fully executed. into Ireland, the Irish people, freed from old in-fluences, and having nothing to impede its na-setts for the distinguished exile, and for the

in of the Celtic Irish into thevortex of European governments shall assert the spite of sects and creeds and ancient prejudices, is one of the remarkable events of the epoch.influence of Irish talent and energy in emigrant Irishmen, or in the decendents of Irishmen, upon every portion of this continent.

Mississippi Union Democratic Convention.

This body met at Jackson on the 5th instant. There were thirty-six delegates present. Resolutions were passed adnering to the Baltimor the doctrine of secession as not warranted by gates to Baltimore to endeavor to secure the nomination of men pledged to sustain the com-promise measures. The following named gen-tlemen were appointed delegates to the National Democratic Convention:
Hon. D. B. Nabors, of Tippah; Hon. J. A.

conquer their aversion for the military system— Hinds; R. M. Gaines, esq., of Adams; H. L. an aversion with which they have been inspired Martin, esq., of Jasper; Hon. Stephen Adams, by the remembrance of the horrors of brute force, and by their commercial interests, and force, and by their commercial interests, and love of liberty. A commercial people have rarely been a military people—and it is no discredit Jefferson Wilson, of Pontotoc; Thomas H. Wood, of DeSoto; and Wm. H. Muse, of Tishe-

mingo.

Of these, the three first named are members

The Union of Thursday republishes the formal account of its proceedings, without a word of comment, but it takes the precaution of inserting just above them an editorial from the Vicksburg Sentinel, an organ of the States Rights sistency, and then no longer hesitates to throw in the new ingredient, the Celtic race, long and evidently a failure. But eighteen counties were proceedings of the convention of the 8th of January have not yet reached us.

> The Georgia Legislature on Intervention. The Georgia house of representatives, on the 9th, passed a preamble and resolutions, from we make the following extracts:

It has been the policy of the American gov rnment, from its earliest existence, to maintain friendly relations with all, but entangling allianes with none, our true mission is not to propagate our opinions or impose upon other counbut show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the 61, Dozier 28. advantage of free institutions.

ed their citizens. A departure from this safe and correct rule would involve our govern-

declaration of principles to our Senators, an ates, with the request that they may be laid

In the senate of Georgia on the 12th inst... olics in Ireland, of which O'Connet took adreport when they may with propriety adjourn, reported that there were three one hundred of which are of a local, and fifty ended the adoption of a resolution, that the general assembly adjourn, sine die, on Thursday, enate adjourned without acting upon the reso-

day, Mr. Seward laid upon the clerk's desk, res-Church party, (Ireland's old enemy.) but by the legislature. Irish party in both houses of the legislature. anan as a suitable candidate for President, and Wm. R. King for Vice President.

The Augusta Constitutionalist thus speaks of Kossuth:

CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET TO LOUIS KOSSUTH |--His Speech.-We lay before our readers to day the speech of this remarkable man at the on the 6th instant. The occasion was a re-markable one, and the speech, which our readers will all read, is a specimen of the wonderful eloquence of the author. To no foreigner, except Lafayette, have the people and governhave been extended to Louis Kossuth:

The public mind would ask for a solution of festly to result from that love of liberty, that half to San Francisco. The Alta describes the ably, free from the action of their selfishness, or the abuses of the old land system.

It can be no matter of surprise, therefore, if Englishmen, the most ardent and enthusiastic in Hungary revolted against the oppressive power prevented Ireland being the richer and most by her determined and patriotic sons. Seeing her power successfully resisted, and her chains prosperous nation of the two; nor have hindered broken at every step in her despotic march, Aus. her from overturning every obstacle to free tria called upon the haughty despot of the North thought, and consequently, to free action. These to come to her aid, and Russian blood-hounds persons assert, and they are numerous, that Irish of freedom in unaided Hungary. The world

Gov. Bourwell, of Massachusetts, in

of many in England.

Others hope that in the double emigration of many in England.

"You have, gentlemen, authorized the executive to invite Louis Kossuth to this common-"We have said that, while we willingly acquisesce in it, we cannot do so without a shadow of misgiving. Sinew and bone, after all, are no contemptible consideration. A whole people are not to be despised, and dismissed as if they were rubbish. We may miss those whom we lose. Brethren are made for adversity, and lose. Brethren are made for adversity, and lose. Brethren are made for adversity, and lose. This we may not only expect in the future, a distinct declaration on the part of Austria.

This we may not only expect in the future, a distinct declaration on the part of Austria. This we may not only expect in the fature, but we may see it in the present. The drawing and Russia, as to their future purposes. If these and Russia, as to their future purposes. If these control of the Caltie Light into the vortex of European in of the Celtic Irish into thevortex of European protestation against every kind of despotism, which is developing itself on this continent, in which is developing itself on this continent, in upon this point, it would seem proper for our against except and ancient prejudices, government to give them notice that we assert, on our part, an equal right to interfere in favor And not less remained is the fact f he great of republican or constitutional governments, rejudge of circumstances, and the necessity of in-terference, as events transpire. If. however, contrary to our expectations, Austria and Russia should assent to the doctrine of non-intervertion, our object will have been gained. W cannot, in my view of the subject, quietly sub mit to the absorption of the smaller States of Europe, by the larger, and the final subjugation of all to two or three allied despotisms. Such a movement will not only be fatal to our com-merce, but to the general industry and free prin-

> From the Mississippi Southern Star, January 6. Meeting of the Legislature.

The legislature convened in this city on yes-erday. The senate, having organized at the called session, met and adjourned over until today. The house of representatives, for the purpose of organizing, called to the chair Dr. Jno W. King, of Coahoma, and proceeded to the election of officers. Dr. J. S. Catchings, of Hinds, and General W. S. Patton, of Lauderdale, were respectively put in nomination for speaker. Upon the first ballot, Catchings received 42 votes, Patton 42, and King 3. Neither having a m jerity of all the votes cast, they proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows; Patton, 46; Catchings, 42; King, 2. Gen. Patton was declared duly elected, and, upon being inpressive manner, as followes:
"Gentlemen of the house of representatives

preside over your deliberations, and for which I thank you. S ranger as I am to the most of tion to this seat must have been the result of a fortunate conjuncture of circumstances rather mosities, and asperities engendered by the late heated and animated canvass, together with the probability before us of a long and laborious dicate that the duties of this chair will be ardu-us, onerous, and responsible. But with rors that I may commit, and with your kind as-sistance, I hope to acquit myself to your satis-faction. I again thank you, gentlemeu, for this

estimony of your good will."
Fleming Swann and David Dozier were put testimony of your good will." in nomination, and the house proceeded to bal-lot for clerk, which resulted as follows: Swann

Pending the election of doorkeeper, the house adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock this morning. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This able State paper was this day read to the ng documents. We have barely room for brief synopsis in the present number. Gov. Whitfield recommends-

An amendment to the constitution, so as to prevent, in future, an interregnum in the executive department of the State.

A modification of the law of 1850, distributing \$300,000 to the different counties for common-school purposes, to the effect that the same be invested in stock of the United States, and the interest therefrom applied to the object designated by the act.

the iunatic asylum. [And here it might be ob-served that if his second recommendation should be carried out, there will be no funds in he treasury to apply to this or other objects.]

The establishment of a deaf and dumb asylum.
The abolition of the office of vaccine agent. Additional machinery for the penitentiary. Reduction of the minimum price of the Chicksaw school lands. Repeal of the law providing for a term of the

eans and Jackson railroads, and that the State

500,000 acres of land donated to the State by the vote, it was defeated by a majority of Congress—reduce the price thereof, and no only two, and fears are expressed that it may longer receive Planters' Bank bonds in payment yet pass. for the sale of them.

miles of projected railways, and that the tax- of freight cars.

California say that seventy thousand letters were received at the post office in that city by the last arrival from the Eastern States, exclusive of newspapers. About one half of those were directed to officers in the interior, and the oth

such intricate convolutions, stretching around both ends of the buildings, that an unfortunate individual who desired to learn whether there was news for him from home, was not only his way up to the window in the rain, but ten to her berths, likewise, are engaged. the wrong file, to complete his misery."

persons assert, and they are numerous, that Irish energy is kept down by something more than laws and persecutions, and that where a people have got hold of a right principle to direct its mental energies, and freely develop them, that mental energies, and freely develop them, that people must and will be free.

As Hungary would have been to Austria, without Russian intervention, violating all national energy is kept down by something more than laws and persecutions, and that where a people have got hold of a right principle to direct its mental energies, and freely develop them, that people must and will be free.

As Hungary would have been to Austria, without Russian intervention, violating all national energy is kept down by something more than laws and persecutions, and that where a people who was the result. Though the Hungarians to poured out their blood like rain upon the ground, and displayed prodigies of valor, they were unable to cope with the combined forces of the Austrian and Russian despots. Kossuth, the leading spirit of his country, fled for his life, not in utter despair, but in the hope of one day retrieving the fallen fortunes of his country.

The Hungarians is New York.—It is atated that Capt. Leon Berkovitz, one of the Hungarians topping at the Irving House, in New York, who has a large family, has accepted the commissioners then proceeded to Clarkesville, to subscribe \$45,000 to the Clarkesville and Ridgway rail road. A subscription of \$75,000 to the Clarkesville and Ridgway rail road. A subscription of \$75,000 to the Weldon and Gaston road of the Hungarians topping at the Irving House, in New York, who has a large family, has accepted the city and Gaston road. Two of the Religh and Gaston road to the Religh and Gaston road of the Religh and Gaston road to the Religh and Gaston road to the Religh and Gaston road of the Hungarians at the Religh and Gaston road of the top the Religh and Gaston road of t

The weather was never colder—the sleighing

ever better—here in Washington.

Now is the time to remember the poor—woo scarce, provisions high, and suffering plenty. It is now stated that Kossuth's mother is

Charleston at an average of \$448, and 16 others at an average of \$612 59 each.

The Whigs of Richmond, Va., have nominated Jos. R. Anderson, esq., for the legislature,

vice Carrington, deceased.

The citizens of Cleveland have sent a comnittee to Pittsburg, to invite Kossuth to visit

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The imports at the port of Georgetown, D. C., for 1851, are stated \$81,400; and the exports at \$86,000.
APPOINTMENT.—Andrew J. Ogle; of Pennsy.

vania, has been appointed charge to Coper hagen.
At Cumberland, Md., Sunday mor ang, the

The following sign, on Western Row, Cincinnati, bears the impress of originality:

"Kaiks, Krakers, Kandes, Kenfekshunnarys, Holesale and Retale.

THE SAULT.—Ten thousand persons passed the Sault last season, and it is said the want of a

Resolutions have been submitted in the Georgia legislature, nominating Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, and Mr. King, for the Vice-

Presidency.
Rome, N. Y., January 17th.—The protection
Insurance Company has failed, owing to recent heavy losses.

Montpetier, Vt., Jan. 16.—At seven o'clock

this morning, the thermometer was 28 degrees

February this year. The same will not occur again until 1880. Major John Belton Williams was killed in an

Mana-sas Gap railroad.

The Whigs of Smith county, Tenn., have nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and Their

Sr. Louis, Jan. 19.—The weather is very cold here. The thermometer, at 7 o'clock this morning, stood at 14 degrees below the freezing point. The river is full of heavy floating ice, and navigation is entirely suspended.

Mr. MANGUM said he knew of no senator who had yet opposed an investigation of this subject. The whole question which he had raised was to which committee it should be referred.

His motion to refer to the Committee on Forging and navigation is entirely suspended.

Mr. MANGUM said he knew of no senator with each in the chairman of the select committee, the third section of the bill would remedy the difficulty; as it was a subject in such he had always taken a great interest:

Mr. CLARK, in reply to some remarks of Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, on a former day, said that ninety-nine hundredths of the action of the select committee, the third section of the bill would remedy the difficulty; as it was a subject in such he had raised was to which committee it should be referred.

His motion to refer to the Committee on Forging and navigation is entirely suspended.

SMALLPOX.—Dr. Wm. Fields, of Wilmington Treasury, transmitting a report relating to the Del., says in a letter to the Blue Hen's Chicken, steam marine of the United States, was received, that one table-spoonful of good brewer's yeast, and mixed with two table-spoonfuls of cold water, and given from three to four titnes a day to an tain cure for the smallpox.

TITLES OF BISHOPS AND ARCHBISHOPS -The Pittsburg Catholic and the Baltimore Catholic Mirror have both decided that the title of "His gnated by the act.

An additional appropriation for the benefit of Bishops, and that of "His Grace," is speaking of an Archbishop, "are all out of place in this country." The Mirror adds that "it should be understood that our prelates are not ambitious of ducal or lord v titles."

CERSUS OF UTAH TERRITORY, 1850 - Dwell. ng houses in the territory, 2,322; families do., 2,322; while males, 6,022; white females, 5,308; total whites, 11,330. Free colored males, 12 free colored females, 12: total free population, 11 354; slaves, 26. Total population, 11,380. Additional inducement be offered to a private ducing annually \$500 and upwards, 16.

ALABAMA STATE CAPITAL -A few days ago. Confine the assistance of the State, for the some of the members of the Alabama legisla resent, to the Mobile and Ohio, and New Or. ture, becoming offended at the course pursued by the members from Montgomery, bro ans and Jackson railroads, and that the State by the members from Montgomery, brought in and passed.

A resolution explanatory of the bounty land law of Sep. 28, 1850, was read a third time and

for the sale of them.

The passage of a law providing for the construction of levees, based upon the grant made to the State by Congress for that purpose.

Modification of the law of 1850, in regard to A law imposing a tax upon lands within ten sary iron for the track, two locomotives and a set

payers should receive a certificate of stock in the company to the amount paid.

A law for the disposition of the lands donated on account of the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

Modification of the militia system. says that whatever objections there may be to them, the time has not yet come for their repert. They should have a fair trial. He endorses that part of President Fillmore's message in

tion from New York to California, is again on the increase. It is stated every berth, steerage room, and even standee, in the Daniel Webster, nicate the probable number of pages, proportion which is to sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, was tion from New York to California, is again on the increase. It is stated every berth, steerage the inclemency of the weather, ranged in long dore Vanderbilt was forced to stop the sale of such intrinsic vessel which is to sail on the 5th of next month, are likewise engaged. This is the Nicaragua line. The same rush is experienced by the pro-prietors of the Panama route. The steamship Georgia will leave on the 24th instant, and all

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE BY THE CITY or Norfolk.—On Tuesday last, the commissioners appointed by the corporation of Norfolk, subscribed, on the part of that city, \$30,000 to CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY January 21, 1852. After prayer and the reading of the journal, A message from the President of the United States was received, transmitting a communica-ion from the American Minister to France in reation to recent occurrences in that country, which On motion of Mr. Mangum was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be

orinted.

Another message was received covering com-

Among the memorials presented were several, by Mr. Downs, asking for an investigion of the action of the Board of Commissioners on Mexi-

Mr. DOWNS moved their reference to a select nd papers.

Mr. MANGUM moved their reference to the

Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr DOWNS said that he had no objection to subject was one which required thorough investi-gation, which he thought could be better given it by a select committee.

Mr. MANGUM thought that no senator should be unwilling to trust the matter in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the chair-man of which was a prominent lawyer, the second on the list a candidate for President, and the other on the list a candidate for President, and the other members gentlemen of prominence in public affairs. He was entirely opposed to the appointment of select committees, except on rare occasions, as when the Union was in danger, for instance. The Senate rule had almost uniformly been to submit business to the regular committees, and he hoped it would not be departed from on a mere question of a private claim.

Mr. DOWNS intended no disrespect to the

Manaysas Gap railroad.

The Whigs of Smith county, Tenn., have nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and Wm. B. Campbell for the Vice Presidency.

It is said the Hon. D. C. Broderick, formerly of New York, will probably be elected United States Senator from California.

Nondele Boat Lase—The boats for Norfolk leave Annapolis daily, by which route travellers can proceed to the South.

Railroad Convention.—It is proposed to have a convention of all the railroad companies engaged in carrying the United States mails, in this city, on the 1 t of March, to consider the subject of modifying the laws is relation to mail contracts.

Set Louis, Ian. 19—The weather is very set of the formation of the secretary of the interior to prescribe one uniform rule, of which he highly approved. With reference to the inadequacy of the remueration which is proposed in the bill, to officers in the land office, he perfectly of the services of the services without a proper hearing. They wish the veil of secretary of the official with the last speaker; many of whom had the subjected in others, without a proper hearing. They wish the veil of secrets yellow. The sound of Commissioners have not been made sufficiently public, and that awards have been made in some cases, and claims rejected in others, without a proper hearing. They wish the veil of secrets yellow of the inghly approved. With reference to the inded equacy of the remuneration which is proposed in the bill, to officers in the land office, he perfectly of the services they had performed; and which is not provided for in the act of 1859. He approved of the third section which he highly approved. With reference to the inadequacy of the remuneration which is proposed in the bill, to officers in the land office, he perfectly of the bill, to officers in the land office, he perfectly of the bill, to officers in the land office, he perfectly of the bill, to officers in the land office, he perfectly of the bill, to officers in the land office, he perfectly of the bill, to officers

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, referred to the Committee on Commerce.
On motion of Mr. Downs, all the memorials bereferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, made a written report upon memorials from Charleston, S. C., from the Board of Trade,

&c., recommending that the committee be dis-charged thereon, which was laid on the table and ported a bill to annex the island of Martinicus (Me.) to the Waldoboro' collection district. Mr. SEWARD, from the same committee, re-

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Wm.

miting the brig Sylphe to register.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the House bill, "authorizing the payment of interest to the State of New Hampshire, for advances made for the use and benefit of the United States in repelling invas on and sup-pressing insurrection, at Indian Stream, in said tate," which was subsequently read a third time

The following bills on the calendar were similar-Bill for the relief of the widows and relatives of rtain officers and seamen of the United States ig Washington, who were lost overboard in a

Bill to authorize the State of Illinois to selec the residue of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of 2d March, 1827, granting land to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan. Brought in on leave, by Mr. Felch. Mr. BADGER introduced, for future consideration, a resolution to supply senators with the

CONGRESSIONAL BINDING

The Senate took up the joint resolution authorizing the binding, under direction of the Committee on Printing, of all such documents as do not contain more than 250 pages, providing the exense shall not exceed 121 cents per copy. Mr. BORLAND said he should now, as on a

former occasion, oppose the resolution. It added to the list of opportunities for imposition. The Congressional binding at the last session, also, had been miserably executed—books were so wretchedly bound that they would scarcely hold together long enough to last senators home. Mr. BRADBURY thought that such broks as were to be placed in the library, should be bound

lat 12; cents per volume. He was particularly in

favor of binding the agricuttural report, as it was generally considered to be a very valuable docu-ment.

Mr. BRADBURY proposed to amend the resolution so as to include documents embracing 300 pages; negatived.

The resolution was then passed to a third

reading.

On motion of Mr. Hals, the report of the court martial, in the case of W. K. Latimer, was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider a bill on

certain ratiroads in said State, which was dis-cussed until 3 o'clock, by Messrs. Dodge, Atch-ison, Smith and Davis. Without coming to any On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1852. BOUNTY LAND BILL. The first business before the House was

passed, and was before the other branch of the legislature, and by which bounty land warrants would be made assignable. The second section, which he considered the most important of the bill, provides compensation to a certain extent, to those officers in the land offices, who make the locations, and who, it was admitted, had done duty for which they had not been remunerated, and whose demand for of remuneration would/properly come up in the nature of private claims. The sum of fifty cents, which the bill provides for registering each warrant, he considered as totally inadequate. The fourth section, he said, has another objectionable provision, and which he considered as the worst feature in the bill. On referring to the bill of 1850, it would be found that persons who have been wounded, and have been discharged in consequence of wounds, shall receive in full, in the same manner, as if they had served their time out. The present bill, however, limits the time of ser-

again until 1880.

Major John Bolton Williams was killed in an affray, on the 3d inst., near Wellsville, S. C., by Capt. Jesse Scurry.

There was a snow storm on the 13th inst., through nearly the whole South.

About \$200,000 of North Carolina State bonds were sold last week, at from 1 to 2½ per, cent premium.

Kossuth hats have made their appearance at Petersburg, Va.

Hon. John G. Stowers, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia, died last week.

New York, Jan. 10.—The number of deaths in this city last week was but 324, being a falling off of about 100 as compared with the number during the preceding week.

The Whigs of North Carolina are to hold a State convention at Raleigh on the 26th of April, to nominate a candidate for governor, and elect delegates to a national convention.

Fishback & Brother, of Alexandria, Va., or Friday received the first load of flour by the Manassas Gap railroad.

The Whigs of Smith county, Tenn., have nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and member of the embours of the late with the aupposed the memorial might be approved.

Mr. DOWNS said the Senator was mistaken if he aupposed the memorial might be approved. With reference to the independence of the late in which the lamin might be approved. The presents to the mame manner, as if they had served their time out. The present bill, however, limits the time of service to the period at which they were discharged in subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the allowed the subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the subject u

Northern lowa were those who have actually purchased lands; and was proceeding to make some further remarks, when the morning hour having expired, Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, called the attention of the Speaker to the fact; and the business on the Speaker's table was taken up.

motion of Mr. Battr, the bill was taken up pro-

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, said, after the action lect committee during the present session, would meet with the opposition that had been offered. He then recapitulated what had taken place, with reference to paying the different instalments un-der the treaty of Hidalgo; the negotiations subse-quently effected with British bankers, and also through Corcoran & Riggs, in which he contended that Mr. Webster had made an agreement not only advantageous to Mexico, but also to the United States; and concluded a speech of an hours' duration, with a personal attack on Duff

Mr. GREY, of Kentucky, referred to a letter from Mr. Green, that had appeared in the Balti-more Sun, which was read at the Clerk's desk, in relation to the action of Benjamin E. Green, in which Mr. Bayly said there was not a word of truth. By this time, members were crowding round the speakers, and it was difficult to ascer-

passed.

General orders.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate passed over the special orders, and took up the general orders as entered on the calendar.

A bill to extend the time for selecting public lands granted to the State of Wisconsin for saline purposes—after being amended so as to fix on the 18th day of January, 1854—was read a third time and passed.

The following bills on the calendar were similarof the Mexican Indemnity; since then, there was an evident desire to have the management of the transaction. He said he felt that there was a great principle involved in the bill.—Under the Constitution, no money could be appropriated and paid out of the treasury, without the sanction of the House; and members owed it to themselves, their constituents and the country, to provide in the bill how the Mexican Indemnity should be

The House then resumed, without coming to any decision; when Mr. HOUSTON gave notice of a motion to terminate the debate till to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

SCARCITY OF VEGETARLES,-The Leonard own (Md.) Beacon says there was never before known such a general outery in that section time. Hardly one person out of a dozen has a sufficiency of either cabbage or potatoes for his

ICE IN THE POTOMAC.—The Intelligencer states that the bed of the Potomac, for about three miles below the Great Falls, is blocked up with broken ice to the height of thirty feet, and that the shipping merchants of Georgetown are apprehending, danger to their vessels, when the prehending danger to their vessels when this were to be placed in the library, should be bound.

Mr. BORLAND estimated the expense at \$150,000 at least, and the binding good for nothing at that. It would cost a large sum merely to bind the agricultural report of the Patent Office.

Mr. HAMLIN said that a very respectable description of binding in muslin could be obtained

The "Southern Press" Tri-Weekly ls published on Tuesday, Thursday and day of each week. The "Southern Press,"-Weekly. Is published every Saturday.

I 3 Individuals may forward the amount of their ELLWOOD FISHER

ADVERTISING RATES. For one square of 10 lines, three insertions \$1 00

Prom the London Examine

To the City of New York, on its Reception of Kossuth. City of men! rejoice! Not to have heard the voice

That rais'd up millions to its Country's side,
But that thy sons respond
With voice that sounds beyond.
And shakes across the sea the despot's pride.

My native Albion! thought a pride.

Mayst also glory now:
These are thy sons; altho' like Ismael driven
To desert lands afar,
Yet o'er them hung the star
That show'd the sign of freedom bright in heaven.

Iron and gold are theirs,

And who so justly shares
These powerful gifts as they whose hands are
strong,
Whose hearts are resolute To quell the biped brute Frampling on law and rioting on wrong?

Rise, one, all, as when
Ye hail'd the man of men,
And give not sumptuous feasts nor sounding pra
To that brave Magyar,
But wage a pious war
And shed your glory round his closing days.
December 11. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR

TELEGRAPHIC.

Arrival of the Arctic.

LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, January 21. The steamer Ar-tic arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 7th. She brings 50 pas-

Wheat has advanced 3 pence, corn was firmer, flour has advanced a shilling, cotton was firmer, and had advanced nearly an eighth. Sales in three days of 20,000 bales had been

The money market was easy. The political news is unimportant. France sperfectly tranquil. The new constitution was be published on the day after the Arctic sail-

on one side and "Republique" on the other The Emperor of Austria has abrogated the opetitution of March 1849. New laws are beog abrogated. England is quiet.

DREADFUL CALAMITY. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR LIVES LOST!

The royal mail ship Amazon, from South-impton, bound for the West Indies, caught fire on the 4th instant, west of Sylly, and was entirely consumed. The officers, crew, and pas-sengers, numbering one hundred and fifty-five persons, with the exception of twenty-one, per-HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.

Pennsylvania to-day. FRANCONIA, N. H., Jan. 20. ree degrees below zero.

Wm. Bigler was inaugurated as governor of

The widow of Fennimore Cooper died at Cooperstown to-day.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20. An indignation meeting was held here last night, on account of the introduction in the legslature of a joint resolution abandoning the

Sr. Lours, Jan. 20. Intelligence received from Independence to he 18th instant, state that there was no snow or

Robert Brent, of Santa Fe, and two men who

accompanied him, are believed to have been killed by the Indians, on their way from El Passo. NEW YORK, Jan. 20. AWFUL CALAMITY !- About 11 -o'clock last night, as a party of 300 persons, many of whom were ladies, attempted to cross the East river to

were drowned. Terrible distress prevails. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.-21 o. m. The House having resolved itself into a Comnittee of the Whole on the State of the Union; on
there. The East and North rivers are frozing.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Jan. 19. EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY -\$75,000 Suc-CESSFULLY ABSTRACTED.—The most extensive bank robbery toat has latery been recorded, was perpetrated in this t we last night. The banking house of the Branch Bank of Virginia was entered sometime during the night, and robbed of \$75,000. It is said they carried off everything it contained in the shape of money. The doubtless took advantage of the storm that pre vailed, and seem to have been provided with

SECOND DESPATCH. The amount of money abstract by burglars last night from the Portsmouth Banch of the Bank of Virginia, is now ascertained to have and \$27,000 in gold. A despatch received to-night from Portsmouth says that no clue has

sie, Whig, and 70 scattering.

In the senate, the bill authorizing the loan of \$300,000 to meet the February instalment on

STOCKS -Sales of Canton at 69, Eric at 761.

Reading at 56‡, U. S. 6's, 1867, at 116‡.

The heavy snow operates against business.

Small sales flour at Saturday's rates. The grain is dull; provisions are quiet, but firm; mess pork \$15 124; lard 94 a 10c. Whiskey 214 a 20 cents.

THE CHRISTIANA TRIALS.—The trial of Samuel Williams, of Philadelphia, colored, charged with conveying information to the Christiana rioters of the approach of Mr. Gorsuch, which commenced before the U. S. District Court, a Philadelphia, on Monday, has so far elicited nothing new. Geo. L. Ashmead, esq., the family, and as for that favorite winter esculent, paranips, there is not a single bushel in the the jury, called upon them to vindicate the laws, whole neighborhood. This scarcity of vegetables is owing to the excessive drought of the Kline was then called as a witness for the prosecution, but his testimeny is only a repetition of that given on the treason trials. Lucretia Mott

THE PITTSBURG KOSSUTH FESTIVAL.